Coming to an Issue with Britain.

correspondence from I cand. Its contents are of the very highest importance to the cause of free speech, eniversal democracy and civilization. The press of Ireland, sufficiently as it were under the pressure of the new English gag-law, appeals to the free mind of America through the HERALD for sympathy and moral redress in its efforts to sustain the liberty of peech in Europe-a cause to which it must be said that the Irish writers have contributed

NATION OFFICE, DUBLIN, April 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-On Monday, the 4th of April, the royal assent was given in London to an act of Parliament which well excite the amazement of the civilized world. On the British statute book this measure a mildly entitled the "Peace Preservation Act." Out at e of the Westminster legislative buildings it is better known as the "Irish Coercion Bill." In Ire land it is a led "The Message of War."

When Great Britain, far into the nineteenth century, has passed such a law as that whose veritable terms I shall quote for your readers, it is a matter startling and full of grave and sad significance for all who believe in human progress. Many men will question whether "the world moves" after all when ey find the "In I of Shakspeare and Milton"-o that Maton so giorted in as the champion of "free and unlicen ed printing"-reserting to a crusade against the press, a war upon free thought, such as no tyrant, however vite, has attempted since Cax ton's great in ention preached the emancipation of

On Monday, April 4, by special act of Parliament liberty of the press cease I to exist in Ireland. The printing press does not even exist on license. It exists only on suffer nice by the police-on hazard-a the peril of the man who ventures through its agency to give atte an e to opinion. It is not that he is forbidden to censure or commanded to praise; it is not that he is hable to a prosecution, no matter how rigorous, to be followed by a punishment, no matter how severe for displeasing the sbirri. That would dessed lot by comparison with what the Irish press is now condemned to. It is that the journalist is hable to punishment to begany form of trial or previous process of law what ever. The English garro er caught in the act, the vi lim's c rose, must have a jury trial; the vilest wretch that plies his trade of crime in the English Socioms and Gomorrans can claim the right of a jury verdict before a penalty can be laid upon him. Bu the Irish journalist who dires to utter a sentence unpalatable to the meanest underling in Dublin Ca tle may be ut criv destroyed without judge or jury, without indictment, inquiry, investigation or

It is abso'ulely necessary, as one goes through the terms of this enactment, clause by clause, sentence terms of this cemetment, clause by clause, sentence by sentence, to repert with frequency. "This is that same England, the monitoress of nations, the sefection is the sentence of the sentenc

Ministry. They run as follows:—
Where any newspaper printed in Ireland contains any treasonable or sedificials engraving, matter, or expressions, or any netteenests the committing of any fellows, or any engraving, matter or expressions having a tendency to toster, encourage or propagate treason or sedifiton, or to incite to the committing of any felony, all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, implements, utensite, paper and other plant and materials used or employed, or talended to be used or employed in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, together with all copies of newspaper is printed or published, together with all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty. Where any newspaper printed elsewhere than in Ireland is circulated in Ireland and contains any such en-graving, matter, expressions or incitements as aforesaid, all opies of such newspaper, wherever found, shall be forfeited to ner Najesty.

Where it appears to the Lord Living Terms.

such mewspaper, wherever found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty. Where any newspaper prioted elsewhere than in Ireland is circulated in Ireland and contains any such engraving, matter, expressions or luctements as aforesaid, all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, shall be forfeited by the such and the such as such and the such and t

the plaintif out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom the damages awarded him, together with its costs of soil.

All forfeitures incurred under this part of this act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of any other penalty or punishment to which the proprietor of any newspaper may be subject under any other act at common law.

Observe the word "actition" in those clauses. Therein lies the real point and secret of the whole proceeding. The "treason" is merely thrown in as coloring matter. If a journalist takes to writing treason, or even "treason felony" (a new crime invented by special act of Parliament for the conviction of John Milchel), he knows what he is about; he acts with his eyes open, and is, or ought to be, ready to face the consequences manfully. But it is not treason the English aristocracy now seek to crush. It is fair, lawful and legitimate criticism of their hypocrisics and crimes. For what is "addition" according to British law? Anything etth ling to bring the government or public functionaries into discours." Is an American reader started? Is he incacdulous? Take one of the numerous cases clied or referred to the the recent do also. I quote orthodox authorisy—the London Times. Mr. Bouverie, member for Klimarnock, in his speech against the disgraceful clauses above set for his sid:—

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

When honorable members taked of settion they had, no doubt, a faint general notion of what the word meant; but would be interpreted it would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted it would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted it would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted it would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted it would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted in would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted in would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted in would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted in would be interpreted by acute he would be interpreted by acute what was selfitted by acute he would be interpreted by acute what was selfitted by acute he would be interpreted by acute what was selfitted by one of the greatest lawyers which this county have set problemed and which mast role to which the person to whom he care when the analyses. He held in his aband as extract from the law on the subject. He held in his aband as extract from the law on the subject. He held in his aband as extract from the law on the subject. He held in his aband as extract from the law of the selfining he was selditon ready considered in which was extil set out in all modern law books as defining in was selditon ready considered in which was extil set out in all modern law books as defining in was selditon ready considered in which was extil set out in all modern law books as defining in was seldent on the case set forth, was brought to time "for that the deleadant, being a sellitous person, and a daily inventor and published of face in the first of which was extended as follows:

The People of Ireland Appenl to the Freemen of the said navy are contained as follows:

"The Resident Free Speech in the formation of the said heavy are contained as follows:

"The Resident Free Speech in the free book of the kingdom and maleious bloc

the managers thereof is like a bottomical pit, past miling on."

(Theers and laughter.) Now, he was not quite sure that the speech which had been delivered by his honorable and gallant friend, the member for Portsmouth, the other evening, with respect to the navy of the present day, was not vary much more like sedition than Mr. Tutchin's article. (Laughend) to publish the observations which had been made by his honorable and gallant friend on that occasion would, under the operation of the present bif, be liable to be prosecuted for aedition. (Hear.) Now, what did Lird Holts and in Tutchin's case? The following was the doctrine in respect to sedition which the existent Judge laid down, and which my honorable and fearned friend, the Solicitor General for Ireland, must undertake to defend when brought into contact with the excelse of those extraorationary powers with which the government asked to be entrusted. Lord Holt sail:

"This is a very strange doctrine to say it is not alloed reflecting on the government, on leavoring to possess the people that the government, on leavoring to possess the people that the government is maladministered by corrupt persons that are employed in such and such stailens in the navy or army. To say that corrupt persons are any objected to administer affairs is certainly a reflection on the government. If people should not be called to account for possessing the people with an all opsies of the government to government can subsist; for it is very necessary for all government that the people should have a good opinion of it, and nothing can be worse to any government than to chaoacor to procare animostics as to the manage neat of it; this has always been looked upon as a crime and no government can be always been looked upon as a crime and no government can be safe without it be punissed."

That is the Triting as to "sedition" now in force, and thus it will be each that for during the results of the was

as worse to say government man to enhance to be present as always been loked upon as a crime and no government can be safe without it be punissed."

That is the raining as to "sedition" now in force, and thus it will obe seet that for dubbing "the wisdom of the managers" of the English mayor I remetting to" a doubt of it, as I frish newspaper may be serzed, its property cold a take the cold of a few lines and the property cold a take the cold of a few lines because beyond the granting to not a few lines and volume it opposition of a few lines members failed to obtain any middleathout of these causes beyond the granting on the warning" to the double press and a permission to trace (at the journalist's risk) the correctness of the selfacte of particular and less. As to the "warning," it is provided in the odd, as it now stands, that one warning given on any ground to a journalist in reference to any paper under his direction or owned by aim shall be decemed to be a warning in reference to all other papers which he may own or direct their or at any sanssequent lime. If, on receipt to a "warning," a journalist discontinues the lews, a cit is question and seeks a liver hool as an emiliary on some other paper are is sammed as a lever, every printing office in the cosel a lainst him, occause a paper an terms of a beggin. The sham offer of redress to the "unped man, by giving him permission to go to aw when the government in their own awounts on the chance of a unanimous jury a rainst him, is the most depicable insuff ever offered by tyranny to its victims. The beggared journalist is to legat the Treasury of Grat Brita in. He is moreover to fight the Cown in its own court, before ju quest of its own a pjourning, before juror- of its own picking and summoning. Lastly, and concausively, he is to give the Cown of even chances to his one. Certain remains our not pure of issent for the Crown the plumiered victims to manimously and for him de has no redres. I even one juror dissent for the Crown the plumiered victims to the

unanimously and for him behas no redre's. It even one jurior dissent for the Crown the pluniered violum is outlone.

Oran prantity.

What can be said of an frish journalist's chance of an unanimous jury against the Crown when never once in twenty years jout of several present the constitution of an unanimous jury against the Crown when never once in twenty years jout of several present the constitution of an unanimous jury against the Crown when never once in twenty ears journalist found even one juror out of twave not ready and plant to do the Crown's believes to he Ballish rue in life and, anys down the solemn injunction on all administrations, ruers and oul has to "keep the juror class of Duolin well in hand." They are so "keep in hand." The thing has been not merely systematized; it has been periected to a science. Look at the facts! The Crown can at any moment have a vender for the asking against an litis newspaper. The Seriff, a trusted partisan, sees that "agait" men are summoned. The Crown, by the operation of its antimited assolute can tenge, picks its clonce, twe ve from the pand—we've individuals can en became the Crown Antoney has prievously ascertained that they will convict the accused. The journalist charged with see into can only challenge "for cause." The Crown can, without can e, strike off every man but its own tweeve. Such is the sort or "true by jury" Englant grans politica opponents in Ireland. Yet the glant fears to trust he "own even passed juries under the premission to rain the victims of her vengeance without any jury at all!

Executive strong and they have a server and the server of the self-on facts the permission to rain the victims of her vengeance without any jury at all!

Executive strong and they have a server and the self-on facts the continuence of the self-on facts the continuence of the surface of

my happess country to their intervention. In the name of humanity, in the name of that fre dom of opinion now basnet and banished, we cry out to the peoples of the earth to judge the system that can sustain its hold in free and only by proserting the printing press! What have we trisk not done and dared and suffered, and dared again and again—nawed, unbrooken, unsubdued—in our rejection of this hateful and accursed Errish rule? It is because the spirit of the friest race shrives so obstantly, decantly and produly, that, though the statute book is loaded with coercion acts, a new and a more mammous power of torture is to be added to the blood-stained code! CAUSES.

CAUSES.

We hear indeed of "agrarian crimes." What is contessed and revealed by this peculiar horror of England for agrarian crimes? Commerce may be tareatened, trade paralyzed, industry desiroyed, by agrarian crimes. threatened, trade paralyzed, industry desiroyed, by acis of inmult, violence or conspiracy; murder may stalk unenceded upon English inghways; fraud may revel in the banks and counting houses; immorative may ficod into the palace, and the English aristocracy see no reason for a arm. But let the rural population appear to combine, and lo I that aristocracy soft into violence, and in the trade of the population of the terror. Let the rural population break forth into violence, and lo I that aristocracy hows for additional globet power It is a superstition of aristocracy that "agrarian outrage" is a crime no. to be forgiven in this world or It is a superstation of aristocracy that "agrarian outrage" is a crime not to be forgiven in this world or in the next. Ten merchants may be robbed and mardered without existing one sentiment of unestiness; but one landford net at electis from the aristocracy of England a shout for blood. It is not to check "crime"—it is to strike terror into a subject race—that England has under aken to make war on civilization in Ireland. Fairly beaten in the areas of public opinion, utter, falling to territy Irish journs. Isanoy prosecutions, maes and imprisonments, England, at a moment when France is strong enough to disregard the informate ravings of the Marsetlanse, declares war against the printing press in Ireland. The story of her shame is written by her own hand. The failure of her government of Ireland is proclaimed on her own statute book. In time of peace the Irish people are delivered over to the horrors of "carriew" and "martial law." Witness's may be put to the torrare, punishment may be awarded on suspicion and without form of trial. It is a reign of terror under a tyranny more vite than Europe has seen for a century, because it is the tyranny of such a mean hypocrisy.

For myself and fellow journalists of Ireland, over whose beads hands the savort of England's vengeance. I thank the New York Herald Dior a service the more valuable because generously voluncered—t e use of its columns for this statement of the case of the Irish press under the new Coerci in bill. I can the American people would find it hard to cre lit that England has perpetrated this final outrage on liberty and civilization.

I remain, sir, your faithful servant.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE NATION.

nd civilization. I remain, sir, your faithful servant, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE NATION, DUBLIN, April 9, 1870.

IRISHMAN OFFICE, DUBLIN, April 15, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In common with most American journalist you appear to view the state of Ireland from an English standpoint? Irish ideas are misinterpreted to you by English papers, which only occasionally attempt to conceal their relentless hostility to Ireland. Your indoment is likely, therefore, to be unfairly biassed, and I consequently take the liberty of presenting you with a few Irish ideas, fairly interpreted, upon the present state of Ireland. That the people of free America should arrive at a true naderstanding of the case of Ireland is what every true Irishman must ardently desire, and should you consider that the following remarks conduce to tha end you are at liberty to give them publication in the columns of your paper:-The leading Irish idea as regards English legislation for Ireland 1s, by any possible means to get rid of it altogether. is the all but universal desire of the Irish people just now. I do not hesitate to say that at no period of our history has that desire been more intense, more widely diffused or more determmed. It is no longer confined do any class or The government of Gladstone and Bright, which commenced its rule under the brightest aus-

pices, has, in plain truth, had no other effect than to

shorough'y disgust all Irishmen with English leg slation, which may be accounted for in this way:-The a ive it of Gladstone and Bright to power was hera d d by profuse promises which gave rise to great expectations. Mr. Gladstone, when stumping the co nt y previous to the late general election, cond mned in the strongest and most eloquent terms whese policy in ruling Ireland was a policy of con-quest; was unjust and cruel and justified Fonianism. And our country never had a more elequent or ap parently more earnest advocate than John Bright, In short, we were teld that every possible Irish grievance was to be recressed; that the policy of go.e ning by coercion was to be forever abandoned, would be framed in exact accord with Irish ideas. But the haloyon dream was to be soon dissipated. Mr. Gladstone assumed the reins of office with a major ty more powerful and more tractable could command. Nevertheless, his first concession to Ireland—the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church—narrowly escaped defeat in the House of Lords, and it had to be so modified to pass that august assemblage that it was rendered comparatively valueless. Still it was received by the people as an earnest of good intentions—not with any particular emetton of gratitude, for it was merely a centimental grisvance. Its removal was regarded as but the preliminary of far more serious concesfor helping Italy, Napoleon took Nice. The Eaglish Legislature has appropriated for ridding us of their establishment some 250,000, inhereto annually spent here on Maynooth and the regume domain. But what first ready opened the eyes of the people—who still had faith in England's fusite—to the hollowness of the promises of English ministers was the pidding, huxtering annesty which was granted to a small number of the frish political prisoners. Taking Mr. Galistone's own avowal that the Caurch establishment went down before the "intensity of Fenindum," and no hing eise, it was urged with unanswerable logic that it was unlust to continue the cruel imprisonment of the Fennan captives. The dimand was made. It was unlust to continue the cruel imprisonment of the Wennan captives. The dimand was misgoverned was submerfully unjust. Mr. Glaisson, in it is, was afforded a fine opportunity to was misgoverned was submerfully unjust. Mr. Glaisson, in it is, was afforded a fine opportunity to was misgoverned was submerfully unjust. Mr. Glaisson, in it is, was afforded a fine opportunity to was misgoverned was submerfully unjust. Mr. Glaisson, in it is, was afforded a fine opportunity to was misgoverned was submerfully unjust. Mr. Glaisson, in it is, was afforded a fine opportunity to was a first of the prison of the mass of the opportunity to the prison of the

ing less would sake y those gentiemen but the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Some even suggested martial law. They instructed their correspondents in Ireland to keep them well supplied with details of every outrage or attempted outrage. The correspondents did so. They showed their or diagence by inventing outrages that never occurred or were even contemplated. "Outrages" were manufactured. Landior & were discovered senoting "threatening letters" to themselves. These were printed prominently and nery leading articles written upon them. The Irish national press, too, came in for its share of denunciation. The correspondents quoted garbled extracts from it weekly to show now "selition" it was, One lellow in the Times actually ascribed several paragraphs to the Times and property were not sale in Ireland, that open was one suggested that during the year 1869 in all Ireland, with its five and a nalf millions of people, there were but twelve homicides, and only ten of them could be set down to agraran cances. It is true that a large number of threatening letters," and the constants swore the landons to attach much importance to them. Any school boy can write one by way of a lark, and it has been proved that policemen do sometimes manusature. The time of the markets are authorised were the landon's were found swaring, that constantes swore the landon's were found swaring, that constantes swore the landon's were found to the subject of the markets of the paid markets of the markets of the paid markets of the paid markets o

crown and his head.

In plain truth I reland is at present in a state of siege, groaning under the most rigid tyranny that ever cursed a civilized country. The people are forced to fig its a less. They will not be permitted to live in their own country. Police rule drives them forth to carrieh other lands by their labor and their genius. The liberty of the people is at the mercy of irresponsible magistrates and policemen, and there can be no contentment in the land white such a state of things exist. I have left myself but hit espace to speak of the press clauses of this mannous but. They are taked on to it upon the false and lung pretence that the national press of freiand encouraged agrarian crimes. Never was there so baseless an assertion, and the framers of the bill keep it only too weil. The truth is that the government wanted, upon any possible pretence, to get rid of the Pishman, (it is plain that the press clauses of the bill were especially meant to extanguish that paper), which kept within the law as it sood. A law essiciause was therefore enacted to suppress it summarily. The law as it stood was surely strict enough. I was convicted and sin encert to twive months imprisonment for the publication of what the law officers of the Crown chose to call sedition, though it consisted principally of the news of the day, which every other hewspaper in the country problemed. glo with impunity, and an advertisement of a public p ocession which has never been proved to have been flegal. This was done by so simple a machinery that it surely ought to have satished the roquirements of the grossest despotism. The Attor-

ney General selected twatve men as juryers whom he could rely upon to convict, whatever were the case ea anast me, were it marded or much to to murier. Supported by the same ev dence. But experience that it is givernment, he to Prishman was not to be signed by the imprisonment of its propretor, it cad stood by the people through good and hi withouts tear or finening. It had exposed the hideous torture of the Irish State pris mers in Eaglish dungeous. And—the very head and from of its offenting—to opposed ane contributed to the defect at the circumstant in the control of the defect of the Irish State pris mers in Eaglish dungeous. And—the very head and from of its offenting—to opposed ane contributed to the defect at the circumstant in the property of the gailant "onvio." O Donovan Rossa. All this could not be toleraled, and therefore the Lord Lieute ant for the time being is created the head despot of her Maje ty 8 government in Ireland. At all caprice ne can plunder the property of any newspaler propried or in that unhappy country. He can sale and relant the plant of any printer a paper that he may choose to pronot ce "addoors," or ancy that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it "allow on the property of any newspaler propried that it may choose to pronot ce "addoors," or ancy that it will be property of any newspaler propried that it may choose to pronot ce "addoors," or ancy that it may choose to pronot ce "addoors," or ancy that it may consider the property of any newspale to say the word, let loose his myrmdons and a property in which he he had been and t

LONG BRANCH RACES.

The following are the nominations to the stakes fo the Inaugural Meeting, Long Branch Pack.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL STAKES for three year olds.
Purse, \$1,000. Subscription \$50, p. p., mile heats.

Nominations.

1. August Belmont's imp. ch. f. Neille James, by
Bollar, dam imp. Fieur des Champs.

2. L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor, dam Versena. bena.
3. f. W. Pennock's b. c., by Norton, dam Rebecca
T. Price, by The Colonel.
4. Dennison & Crawford's ch. f., by Censor, dam imp. L'Angiatse.
5. D. McDaniel's b. c. Belmont, by Lexington, dam Alabama.

Alabama.

6. E.: ward Thompson's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lacy Fowler.

7. Carroll & Coar's br. c., by Doneralle, dam Canary Bird. Bird.

8. D. Swigert's b. c. Musketeer, by Lexington, dam Heiress.

Heiress.

9. A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington, dam Lida. iam Lida. 10. James A. Grimstead & Co.'s b. c. Haric, by imp. Australi in, dam Prenna.

11. James A. Grimstead & Co.'s b. f., by Lightning, dam Sister of Rurie.

dam Sisser of Rurie.

12. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxans.

13. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington, dam Greek Stave.

14. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian, dam Molie Suff.i.

15. B. G. Thomas' br. f. Zinga, by Kulght of St.

 B. G. Thomas' br. f. Zinga, by Kuight of St. George, dam by Star Davis.
 Odin Bowie's ch. c. John Happy, by Brown Dick, dam Sally Woodward.
 Thomas G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verona.
 Thomas G. Moore's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian, dam Madaline.
 M. A. Littell's b. f. Betsey Hicks, by imp. Hartington, dam Optima.
 D. J. Grouse's b. f., by Australian, dam by Yorkshire. shire.
21. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Austra-

lian, dam Neutrality.

22. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mozart.

23. James McCormack's br. f. by Australian, dam
Doily Morgan.

24. A. Keene Richard's ch. f. Sister of Charity, by
imp. Kn ght of St. George, dam dam of John Kilgour.

25. W. Catrill's h. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam gour. 25. W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam 26. W. Cottrill's gr. c. Fireball, by Lightning, dam Dixie.

27. W. H. Willamson's br. f. Lady Petra, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam.

Monmouth Stakes, for all ages. Purse \$1,500.

Subscription \$50, p. p.; two and a half miles.

1. August Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam imp. Babta.
2. Dennison & Crawford's br. c. Narraganset, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon.
3. M. H. Sauford's b. f. Niagara, 4 years, by Lex-3. M. H. Sauford's b. L. Magaria, and an Bay Leaf.
4. Purdy & Withers' ch. f. Tasmania, 4 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington.
5. I. W. Pennoek's b. c., 4 years, by Colton, dam Josephine R. Rowan.
6. J. W. Weldon's b. m. Plora McIvor, 6 years, by Josephine R. Rowan.
6. J. W. Weldon's b. m. Plora McIvor, 6 years, by
Lexington, dam Floride.
7. R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, 6 years,
by Planet, dam Aloine.
8. Odin Bowle's ch. c. Pontoon, 4 years, by Doneoy Platet, dam Albide.

8. Odin Bowle's ch. c. Pontoon, 4 years, by Doneraile, dam Undine.

9. R. W. Gameron's br. f. Invercauld, 4 years, by
St. Albans, dam imp. Eleanor.

10. R. W. Cameron's (James R. Smith, Jr.) b. f.
Rejected, 3 years, by imp. Hartington, dam Columbia.

11. William R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, 4 years,
by Australian, dam Layender.

12. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Blarney Stone, 4 years,
by Rhynodyne, dam Roxana.

13. H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, 4 years, by
Hunte, s Lexington, dam Ollo.

14. Colonet J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Sundown, 5 years,
by Uncle Vic. dam imp. Sunny South.

15. J. J. O'Fallon's b. m. The Banshee, 5 years, by
Lexington, dam Balloon. 16. J. J. O'Fallon's f. m. The Banshee, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Balloon.
16. Edw. Thomp-on's b. h. Vauxhall, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Verona.
17. D. J. Gronse's ch. c. Plowman, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Ringgold.
18. Bason & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign.

is. Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dash by imp. Sovereign.

18. Bacon & Holland's b. f. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rodgers, dam by Wagner.

20. Fisher & Carson's br. h. Sir Archibald (late Governor McCouncil), 5 years, by Rusic, dam Daisy, by Gra.ker.

21. James McCormack's ch. f. Coquette, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Susan Harris.

MANSION HOUSE STAKES for three year olds. Purse \$1,000; subscription \$50, p. p., two miles.

1. F. Morris' bl. c. Cavalier, by imp. Eclipse, dam Eliquette.

Etiquette.
2. Dennison & Crawford's b. f., by Censor, dam
Pasta.
3. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington, dam 5. M. H. Sanford's c. c. Jerseyman, by Vandal, dam Emma Wright. 5. L. W. Pennock's b. c., by Colossus, dam by Rev-6. F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene, dam by laude Melnotte.
7. J. S. Watson's ch. g. Canonicus, by Prophet,

8. H. Jennings' b. c. Kildare, by Lexington, dam Luiu Horton. 9. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

10. Hunter & Travis' ch. c. Scathelock, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fanny Washington.

11. D. Swigert's br. f. Morlacchi, by Lexington, dam Banner. 12. Clark & Grinstead's Charette, by Lightning, dam Lorette.

13. R. G. Thomas & Co.'s gr. c. Javert, by Light-ning, dam by imp. Knight of St. George.

14. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington,

am Roxana.
15. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington, Gam Greek Slave. 16. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian. dam Mollie Saffet.

17. B. G. Thomas' b. L. Talaria, by imp. Australian, dam Lady Taylor.

18. J. Eckerson's-ch. c. Tammany, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis.

19. M. A. Littell's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian, dam Madeline.
20. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Austrahan, dam Neutrality.

21. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mozart.

22. D. J. Crouse b. f., by Australian, dam by York-

shire.

23. A. Keene Richard's ch. f. Sister of Charity, by mp. Kinght of St. George, dam by hip. Gencoe.

24. A. Keene Richard's b. c. War Path, by War Dance, dam Glycera.

STETSON HOUSE STARES for two year olds. Purse

STETSON HOUSE STAKES for two year clds. Purse \$1,000; aubscription \$50; p. b.; one mile.

Nominations.

1. F. Morris' b. c. by Echpse, dam Mollie Jackson.

2. F. Morris' b. I. by Echpse, dam Vannty.

3. August Belmont's b. c. Idano, by Kentucky, dam Vatina.

4. August Belmont's b. c. His Lordship, by Kentucky, dam Her Ladyship. tucky, dam Her Ladyship.

5. Denn son & Crawford's br. c. Election, by Cen-sor, data The Gloamin'.

6. Dennison & Crawford's b. c. Mascus, by Prophet,

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bingaman, by Asteroid, dam Bay Leaf.

8. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, 9. Jas. B. Clay's ch. c. War Whoop, by War Dance, dam Victorie.
10. Jas. S. Watson's D. C. Precedent, by Censor or Jerome Edgar, dam Namate Lewis.
11. Hunter & Travis' ch. c. Calogram, by Censor, dam Many.

Chigon.

15. Hunter & Travis' b. f. Bessle Wood ville, by Edgar, dan L'Anglaise.

16. L. W. Jerom-'s ch. f. by Kentroky, dan Gilda.

17. L. W. Penacek's, ch. f. Belle Casaire, by Lexington, dam Re-seca f. Price.

18. D. McDaniel's, br. f. Lady Blizabeth, by Atherstone, dam Wombat.

19. D. M.D.m.e.'s ch. c. by Blackbird, dam by Planet. 2). John P. O'Donneil's, gr. f. by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign.
21. F. Bassock's ch. c. Abd El Koree, own brother of Abdel Kader.
22. J. Donnali's (Ky.) br. c. by Asterold, dam Lav-

ender. 24. D. Swigat's ch. f. Fanction, by Australasian, dam id.ewiti. dam id.ewill.

24. Hon. Zeb. Ward's ch. c. Commerce, by imp.
Bounte Scotlant, dam Cottage Girl by imp. Aindirty.

25. Jas. A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam 25. Jas. A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam sister of Euric. 26. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Salde Lewis. 27. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch. c. by imp. Australian, dam Ne lie Gray. 28. H. P. McGrath's ch. c. McKinney, by War Dance, dam Roxana. 29. M. A. Litted's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan.

Lizzie Morgan.
30. D. J. Grouse's ch. f. Chance, by Revolver, dam by Oliver.
31. A. Keene Richarl's b. c. by imp. Knight of St. George, dam the dam of McKligour.
ROBIN'S STAKES for three ye r olds. Purse \$3,000.
Subscription \$50, p. p. Heats of two miles.

Nominations.

1. I. W. Jerome's b. c. by Warminster, dam Parachute.

2. Dennison & Crawford's br. g. by Censor, dam The Gloumin.

3. R. W. Cameron's (James R. Smith, Jr.) h. f. Rejected, by Har lagton, dam Columbia.

4. Odin Bowie's ch. f. Hilbrity, by Imp. Australian, dam H.lar.o. 5. I. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca

6. F. M. Hail's ch. c. Major, by Hugene, dam by Clande Mchotte.
7. W. Jennings' b. c. Kildare, by Lexington, dam Lolu Horton.
8. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning, dam 8. J. W. Weldon's Ch. C. Leland, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire. 9. D. Swigert's b. c. Kingfisher, by Lexington, dam imp. Etana Lass. 10. A. Bulord's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leaming-ton, dam Lida. 11. T. G. Moore's Ch. c. Poster, by Lexington, dam

Verona.
12 T. G. Moore's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian, dam Maieline.

12. Hon. Zeb. Ward's b. f. Mandane, by Lexington, dam by Imp. Hoston.

14. J. A. Grinstead & Co.'s b. c. Hario, by imp. 'Ausral an, cam Brenna.
16. Clurk & Grosslead's Fiash of Lightning, by dightning, dam imp. Cheely Jopsin.
16. H. P. Medrata's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington.

17. H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Serang, by Lexington, dam Greek Siave.

13. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian, dam Molite Saif'd.

19. B. G. Thomas's ob. c. Rival, by Australian, dam Maryray. i. A. Littell's ch. f. Maggie B. B., by Austraan, dam Ma leline. 21. D. J. Crouse's b. f. by Australian, dam by imp.

trailan, dam Neutrait y.

23. Basen & Holland's ch. c. Mozart.

24. Junes McCermack's br. f. by Australian, dam Dolly Morgan.

25. W. Cotatil's gr. c. Fireball, by Lightning, dam-

22. Ba on & Holland's b. c. Lynchburg, by Aus-

25. W. Colcin's gr. C. Fireban, by Lightning, daminine.

RESTORATION STAKES for all ages. Purse \$5,000;
Subscription \$100, p. p.; heats of four males.

Nominations.

1. Thos. W. Dodwell's b. h. Abdel Kader, 5 years, by Australian, dam Resone.

2. Colonel James J. O'Fallon's ch. Plantaganet, 5 years, by Plantine, dam Rosa Bonheur.

3. Colonel James J. O'Fallon's ch. B. Sundown, 5 years, by Uncte Ike, dam imp. Sunny South.

4. A. En ord's b. h. Coossiand, 5 years, by Lexington, dam imp. Albion.

5. R. W. Came, on's br. f. Invercente, 4 years, by St. Abons, dam imp. Eleanor.

St. Albans, dam imp. Eleanor.
6. Odin Bowie's ch. c. Pontoon, 4 years, by Done-6. Odin Bowie's ch. c. Pontoon, 4 years, by Done-ratic, dam Undine.
7. Odin Bowie's b. c. Legaree, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity.
8. J. W. Weldon's h. m. Flora McIvor, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Floride.
9. D. McDantel's b. f. Oakleaf, 4 years, by Oakland, dam Leisure.
10. D. McDantel's b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia.
11. H. P. McGrath's ch. h. Blanney Sione, 4 years.

am Julia.
11. H. P. McGrath's ch. h. Blarney Stone, 4 years, 11. H. P. McGrath's ch. h. Biarney Stone, 4 years, by Phynodyne, dam Roxana.

12. H. P. McGrath's br. g. Duffy, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington's jam Olio.

13. H. P. McGrath's Br. Erin, 6 years, by Endorser, dam Roxana.

14. Bacon & Holland's b. f. Nannie Douglass, 4 years, by Rogers, dam Wagoner.

15. A. Keene Richards' b. m. Carrie Atherton, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Glycera.

FLEETWOOD TROTTING PARK.

The new race track known as the Fleetwood Trotting Park, in West Morrisania, is rapidly approaching a state of completion, and is expected to be formally inaugurated on Monday, the 9th proximo. This important enterprise was commenced last November, since which time a large force of laborers have been constantly at work on the grounds, so that now, after an outlay of nearly the grounds, so that now, after an outlay of nearly \$300,000, the site—recently a waste of rock and hilly mounds—has been converted into a trotting course that will, when finished, compare favorably with anything of the kind in the State. A portion of the expense has been defrayed by wealthy capitalists, 300 of whom have taken memberships for five years at \$300 cach, which entities each member to a box stall and the privilege of the course at all times during that period. Among the members are commodore Vanderbilt, Whilam H. Vanderbilt and Robert Ponner, with many other prominent citizens of New York and vicinity. In addition to a capacious club house, commanding an unbroken view of the track and surrounding country, some 300 stalls have been erected for blooded stock; the fast trotter George Patimer, owned by Eras us Corning, Jr., of Albany, having already taken up his quarters there. The energetic contractors are pushing the work night and day, in order to have the

THE ERIE RAILROAD STOCK REPRESENTATIVES' WAR. Mr. Bart's Defence.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1870.

In your paper of to-day there appears a document ourporting to be a report, signed by the Assembly Railroad Committee at Albany, charging me with stealing an important paper belonging to the committee. I refuse at present to believe that these centiemen would, knowingly, sign such a paper, but assuming that it is genuine, and not a continuation of the fabricated procests, telegrams and notices which have been published in this city respecting me, I say

the fabricated projects, telegrams and notices which have been published in this city respecting me, I say distinctly and emphatically that in all its essential particulars it is absolutely and emirely untrue. The report does not mention the nature of the "important paper," the alleged abstraction of which appears to have so largely occupied the attention of the committee. Will it be believed that all this fuss is about a copy of Mr. Crouch's speech, consisting chiefly of printed matter, and which had been previously sent to all the New York Journals?

The true story of this copy of Mr. Crouch's speech is thus:—After my address to the committee and Mr. Snearman's reply for the company, which conclude, I think, about seven P. M., all parties were tried, when Mr. Crouch rose to read his speech, which was a thick, Iornidable looking document. Mr. Crouch rose in that the committee were weary, and expecting that his speech would appear in next day's papers, suggested that it should be taken as read, and handed it to the chairman. I was asked if I had any objection. I said, "No, if I may read it thinght to enable me to reply on it to-morrow." This was assented to, and the chairman handed the paper to me. I, of course, put it in my pocket openly. I stayed a short time talking with members of the committee, when Mr. Crouch returned to the table and asked to have his paper returned. The chairman referred to me, and I immediately returned it, the chairman remarking that it was not usual to give out papers until the committee had rend them. There the matter ended.

Now, sir, any number of signatures of New York legislators and others cannot alter these facts. My statement is strictly true to the letter, let who will deny it. I have had many meetings and conversations with the chairman and many members of the committee since the "chairma and many members of the committee since the "chairma and many members of the committee since the "chairma and many members of the committee ince the "chairma and many members of the commit

tion designed to give characteristics original lie.

I am glad to find that the worst my enemies can say of me is that I appropriated a copy of C. ouch's apeech before it had be n read to the committee, but after it had gone to the newspapers.

CHARLES BURT.

The famous Roban service of Sevres china, forming part of the San Donato collection, is entered on the books of the Royal Manufactory, "Dessert, skyblue, with birds and cipher." The service originally comprised 250 pieces, of which only 172 now remain. It was made for the celebrated Cardinal Prince Louis de Rohan, who was involved in the diamond neckiace affair.

ALLEGED MURDER FOR MONEY.

Trouble Between Brothers About an Inheritance-The Case in Court-Sudden Disappearance of the Plaintiff-Finding His Dead Body-The Coroner's Investigation.

Quite an excitement was created at the Coroner's ome: yesterday me n ng by the circulation of the report that William M. Sherlock, found floating in the do k foot of Fifteenth street, East river, had van e i in decomposition; but from legal document in the porkes the remains were identified as those been counsel for Sherlock, on seeing body became much excited and declared hi former client had been put out of the way by foul means by parties deeply interested in securing his dea h. Being impressed with this idea Mr. Shaffer waited upon Superintendent Jourdan, to whom he communicated his suspicions and asked that officers be detailed to work up the case. After listening to Mr. Shader's statement the

Jourdan, to whom he communicated his suspicions and askel that officers be detailed to work up the case. After listening to Mr. Shaner's statement the Superintendent entrusted the matter to descetives B nnett and Tiemann with instructions to a time concert with the Cooner's dearn, up the mystery surrounding Mr. She look's death.

WHAT MR. SHAPPAR SAYS.

The counsel represents that on the 20th day of Senteme's 1866, John Shericok, the latter of deceased, ided in East ort, ale, leaving a widow and three chal ren, named respectively Will am (the deceased), Ste, hen and Te ess. C. Shericox. Below and three chal ren, named respectively Will am (the deceased), Ste, hen and Te ess. C. Shericox. Below in deposit with Messrs. Sturges & Co., No. 31 So. th street, the sum o \$23,083 91 in current fluds, to elier with United States sey in thirty bonds of the par value of \$13,000, to which deceased was entited to one oqual ful distrater ded using the widow's portion. No letters of administration upon the executiva as anstrum that writter in which they acknowledged the transfer of administration upon the executiva as anstrum that writter in which they acknowledged the transfer of administration upon the executiva as anstrument was then entrusked to Sie hon Shericot, who promised and agreed to deliver them to Messrs Sturges & Co., from who he was so collect the tunds and securities, and divide and pay over the same to his mother, brother and siter.

William Shericot, the deceased subsequently applied to his brother Beopen, itving at 33 clinton place, for his share of the inheritance; but it is alleged be utterly relaxed to pay it over to him. Whilm Shericot, the deceased subsequently and the first state of the supreme Court, for the misery due in maint on he 23 ho of a surry law to week a state of the miserican history of the subsequency of the subsequency of the inheritance; but it is alleged be utterly relaxed to pay it over to him. Whilm and the first of the respective second for his designing relative who had been counsel

rent the doc or is of the opinion that death was caused by crowning.

Detectives Bennett and Tiemann are still at work collecting lacis in the case, and Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest in a day or two. De cased was thir y-lour years of ago had an tive of Eastport, Me., to windly ane the renat is will be removed for Internet. Mr. Sherlock at the time of his death was lengaged to be married to a very estimable young lady of this city.

THE O'DAY MURDER.

Warning to Metropolitan Bullies-A Man Justified by a Jury in Killing O'Day and the Verdiet Applauded by the Spectators at the Inquest. Coroner Flynn resumed the investigation yester-

day morning into the circumstances of the killing of David O'Day, on Sunday morning last. Before it commenced Captain McDonnell brought in another person, who, it appears was with the party when the fatal affray occurred, and whom he succeeded in arresting Thursday night. His name is Patrick Brooks. The room was not so much crowded as on Thursday, and less interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Patrick Brooks was the first witness called:-Resides at 12 Downing street; is a bag maker; saw O'Day on Sunday morning, and others, in Kin street, about 8 o'clock; heard 'O'Day invite them to go into McDermott's and take a drink; went in with them; they drank beer; O'Day called Cooney a liar and sen of a ben; then swallowed his ber an ifred the glass at him, and then ran at him and chucked him, be head.

and son of a b—h, then swallowed his ber an ifred the glass at him, and then ran at him and clinched him; he had one arm round; they af erwards went to McDermott's, where the quarrel was renewed; saw O'Day had hold of Cooney, and he had a glass in his ham; soon afterwards heard the glass benk; it de rot appear to navestruck any one; when death esh ham; soon afterwards heard the glass benk; it de rot appear to navestruck any one; when death esh was on the ground and Cooney appeared to be getting up; saw something coming out of O'Day's monta, and thought it was beer, but it proved to be getting up; saw something coming out of O'Day's monta, and thought it was beer, but it proved to be lood; Cooney had deappeared; naw no weapon in he hands of either of them; there was no one near them, when they fell; O'Day held the glass in a threatening manner, as though about to strike.

Martin Mockey (not Michaels), resides at 150 Sullivan strict; is a gilder. Withe site thed as to matter manner, as though about to strike.

Martin Mockey (not Michaels), resides at 150 Sullivan strict; is a gilder. Withe site thed as to matter manner, as though about to strike.

Martin Mockey (not Michaels), resides at 150 Sullivan strict; is a gilder. Withe site of the date with them to Clark's; had soevand orinks there and then went to Purcell's. (Witness corroborated that te through pre tous given with respect to the quarrel batween O'Dhy and Cooney and the latter refusing to ignit de cased. Then related the visit of the party to McDermott's.) Drout, Porter and witness saf down: O'Connor stood near the bar, and coney and O'Day with their s des to the bar, fainny can hother; O'Day had a later beer glass in his hand and called Cooney but no one cles was near and he must have thrown it as man; Cooney appeared to be put ing away fron O'Day, who still he do to him, and before witness could reach them they not led back; witness ask dhim if he was hurt, but he could not speak, and he and Drout let tor a po teeman; the rest of the party bal let; say telloak; wi ness ask d him if he was hur, but he could not speak, and he and brout left tor a po reman; the rest of the party had left; sav no knie in Cooney's hand; never knew him to carry a knie; did not see one in the sa oon; had been out all the ni ht previous to the occarrence; saw O'Day after twelve o'clock on that night at Bogan's, and left

twelve o'clock on that hight it Dogairs, and lets bim there.

Several other witnesses were called, but no facts of microst material to the issue were elicited, and the jury after being charted by the Coroner retired, and after an absent e of forty-five minutes returned with the following verdet:—"We had that David O'bby came to his death at the hands of Philip Cooney, in self distance."

The verdict was received by the andience with a remad of any anse, which was training to exceed by

round of app ause, which was promptly the eked by the Ooroner, but renewed when he announced that Cooney was discharged. He left, secompained by his wife an i infant calld, who sat by him during the investigation.

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON. Lecture by James W. Gernrd, Jr.

Mr. James W. Gerard, Jr., de ivered a lecture on the kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon, being the first of a course, last evening, before the Young Men's Literary Society in Grammar School No. 35, in Thirteenth street, before a select and intellectual audience. The lecturer opened by saying that the subject which he had chosen was exceedingly interesting when taken in connection with the resent discoveries of Rawilison, connection with the resent discoveries of Rawinson, Rich and Layard amid the ruins of ancient Babylon and Ninevah, on the banks of the Eu_hiales and Tigris. A vast amount of clay tables impressed with a cunior character had been uneartied from the ruins, transported to the trustees of the Butish Museum, and, on examination of the archee ogniss of Great Britain and France, were found in a remarkable degree to corroborate and establish Biblical history. The transations of these tables have been recently published, and were now subjects of comment and interest among sacaus of Europe. The lecturer then give a review of the origin, power and grandeer of the Astrian and B. bylonion empires under their various kin signet connecting the accurations of the prophetes come ting the destriction of the kingdons of Je act and Jush with the Asyrtin and B bylonian empires, and the corroboration of these facts by red in discoveries at Niuvah, all wound up by showing the do in of these great empires, as proposed in Roly Writ hundreds of years before their distribution to be in perfect accept with Bib ica history, and by describing their pipe in conditions in distribution of the doom of Battons under the under the pipe in conditions in distribution of the doom of Battons under the under the pipe in conditions in distributions of Providence.